



ESHRE campus symposium Promoting excellence in clinical research: from idea to publication Thessaloniki, Greece – 5-6 November 2010

Lecture 6 Completing the paper

Dimitrios G. Goulis Endocrinologist

Disclosure

I have to declare no commercial relationships or other activities that might be perceived as a potential conflict of interest.

Completing the paper

Introduction

Discussion

References

Competing interests

Abstract and Title

Completing the paper

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Introduction

The ERA structure

- 1. Entities
- 2. Rationale
- 3. Aim

1. Entities

- Presentation of the main entities
 - o use the title as a guidance
 - o one or more paragraphs

1. Entities

Courtney W. Hanna, Karla L. Bretherick, Chi-Chao Liu, Mary D. Stephenson, and Wendy P. Robinson

Genetic variation within the hypothalamus-pituitary-ovarian axis in women with recurrent miscarriage

Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2664-2671 doi:10.1093/humrep/deg211

»Abstract »Full Text (HTML) »Full Text (PDF) »Supplementary Data »Permissions

Yan-Li Xu, Dan-Bo Wang, Qi-Fang Liu, Ying-Han Chen, and Zhuo Yang

Silencing of cofilin-1 gene attenuates biological behaviours of stromal cells derived from eutopic endometria of women with endometriosis

Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2480-2488 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq197

»Abstract »Full Text (HTML) »Full Text (PDF) »Permissions

2. Rationale

- Why have you conducted the study?
- What is the innovation?
 - o new hypothesis?
 - o old hypothesis with new methodology?
 - o controversial issue?
- Literature review
 - o selected, not systematic

3. Aim

- Research question
 - o a question that can be answered
 - affirmative
 - interrogative

3. Aim

 The aim of the study was to investigate the role of AMH in women with PCOS

 The aim of the study was to investigate if serum AMH concentrations are higher in women with PCOS as compared to women without PCOS

Introduction

- Entities presentation in accordance with the target reader group
- Rationale for conducting the study Novelty
- Clear research question that can be answered as "yes" (null hypothesis) or "no" (alternative hypothesis)
- Keep it short
- Write it before completion of the study

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The case for structuring the discussion of scientific papers

Much the same as that for structuring abstracts

Structure is the most difficult part of writing, no matter whether you are writing a novel, a play, a poem, a government report, or a scientific paper. If the structure is right then the rest can follow fairly easily, but no amount of clever language can compensate for a weak structure. Structure is important so that readers don't become lost. They should know where they've come from, where they are, and where they are headed. A strong structure also allows readers to know where to look for particular information and makes it more likely that all important information will be included.

Suggested structure for discussion of scientific papers

- · Statement of principal findings
- · Strengths and weaknesses of the study
- Strengths and weaknesses in relation to other studies, discussing particularly any differences in results
- Meaning of the study: possible mechanisms and implications for clinicians or policymakers
- · Unanswered questions and future research

BMJ 1999;318:1224-5

Michael Docherty Professor of rheumatology
City Hospital, Nottingham NG5 IPB
Richard Smith Editor, BMJ

Discussion

The AIC-ILC structure

- 1. Aim and main result
- 2. Interpretation of results
- 3. Comparison with the literature
- 4. Implications
- 5. Limitations
- 6. Conclusions

1. Aim and main result

- Repetition of the main research question
- Answer of the main research question

- Do not:
 - o mention secondary aims
 - o give numbers
 - o introduce new data

2. Interpretation of results

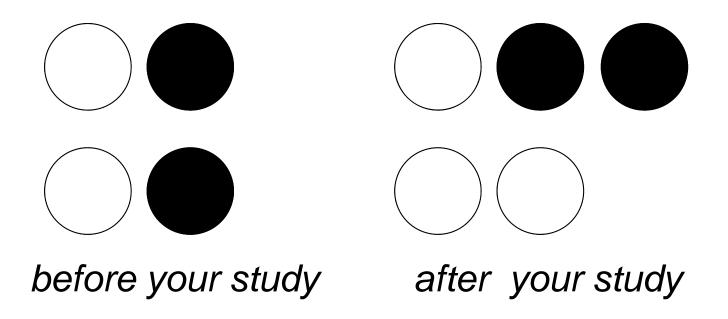
- What do the results mean?
 - o use plain language
 - o comment on what the results DO NOT mean

3. Comparison with literature

- Select best-evidence studies
 - o similar results or not?
 - o why?

4. Implications

 Combine your findings with the previously published, in order to provide new aspects of the mechanisms / pathophysiology that regulates the studied entity



5. Limitations

- Methodological issues
 - o are the results valid?
 - o to which extend?

6. Conclusions

- Answer of the main research question
- Implication, primary limitation
- Further work

Completing the paper

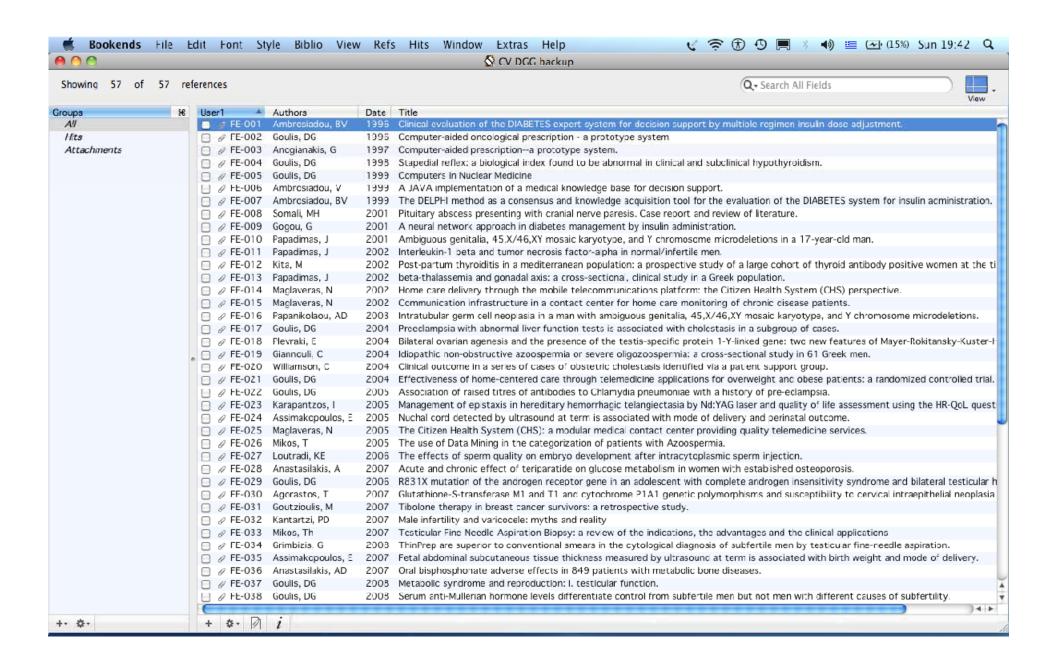
Introduction

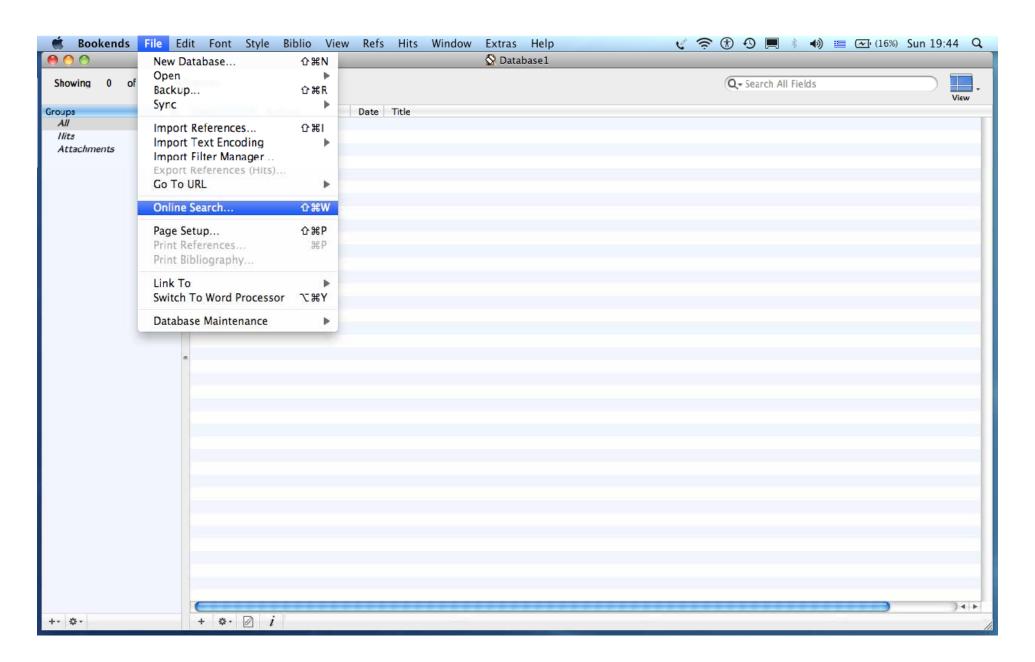
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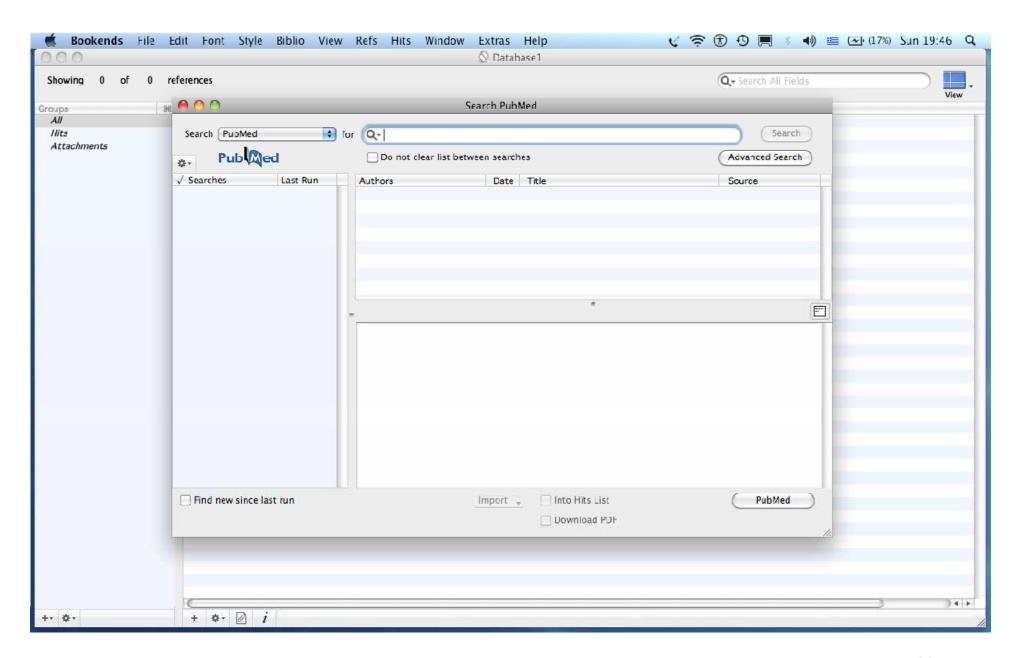
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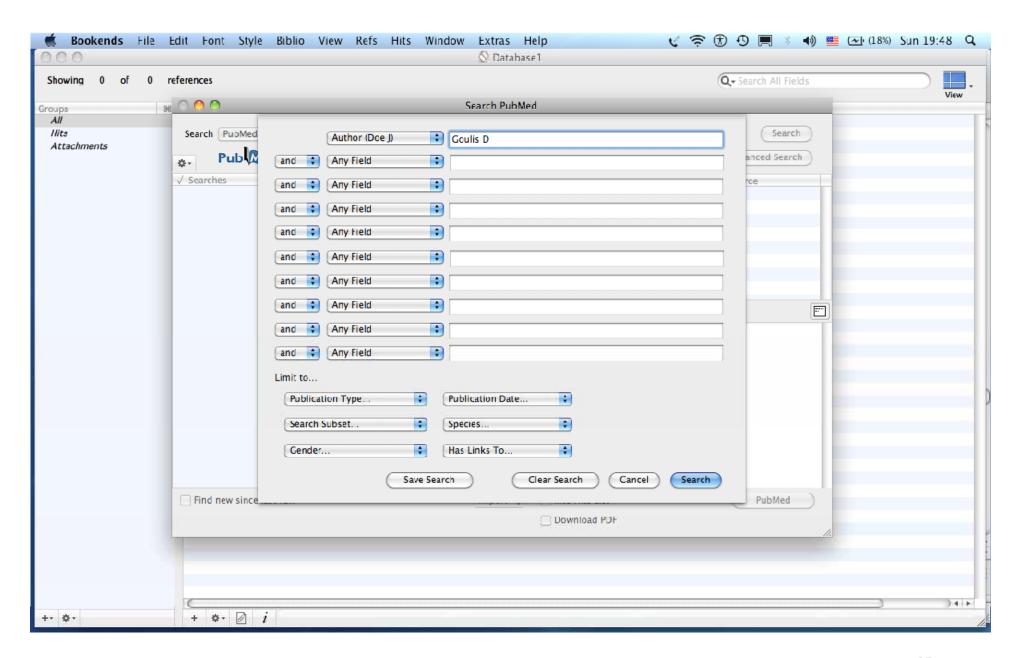
Competing interests

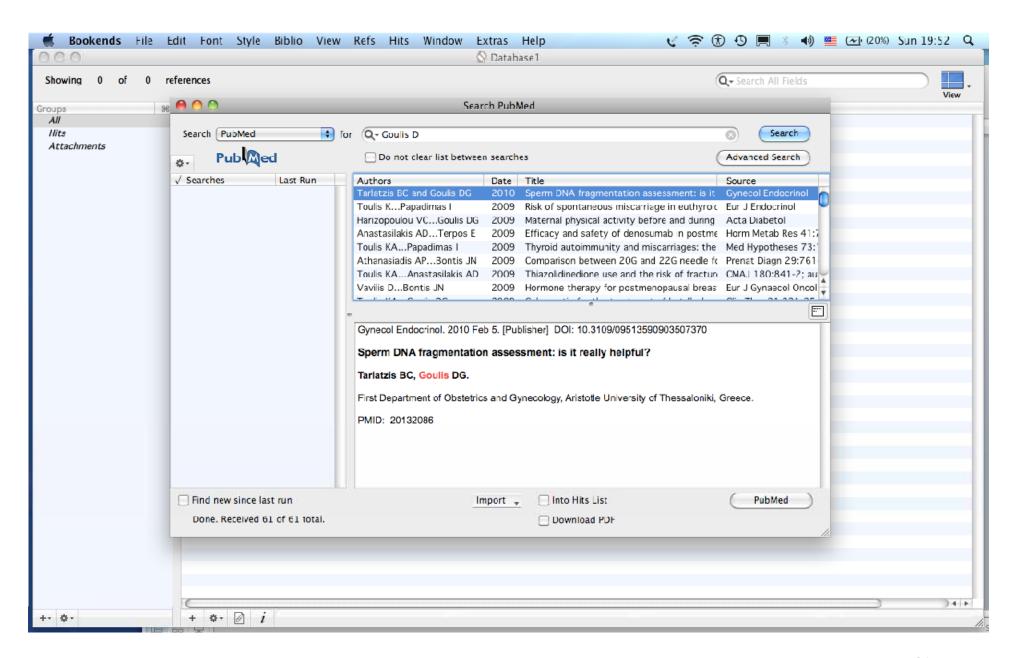
Abstract and Title

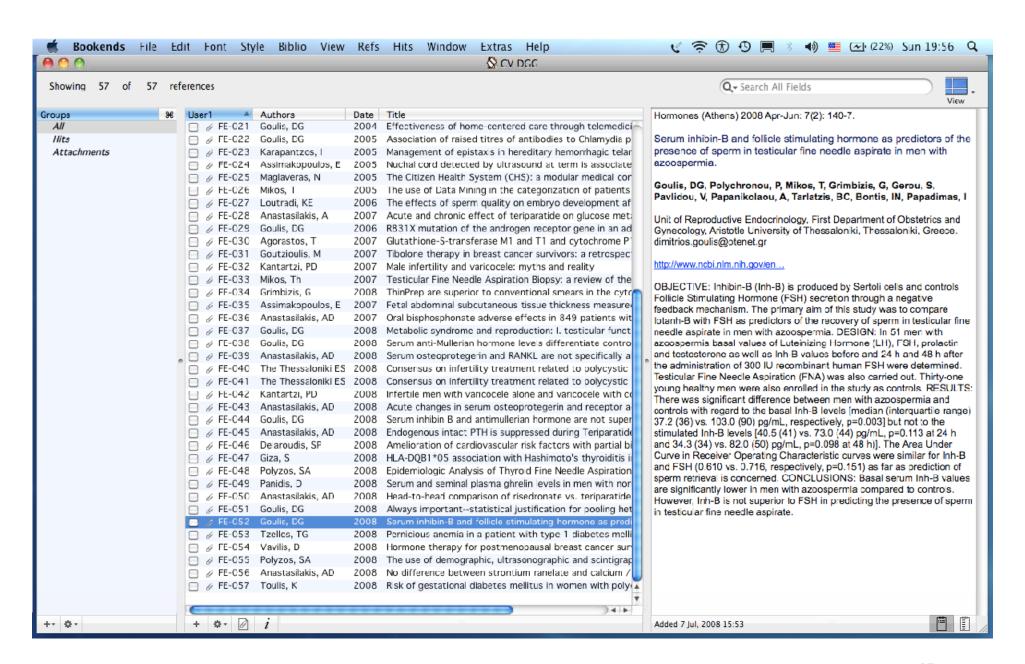


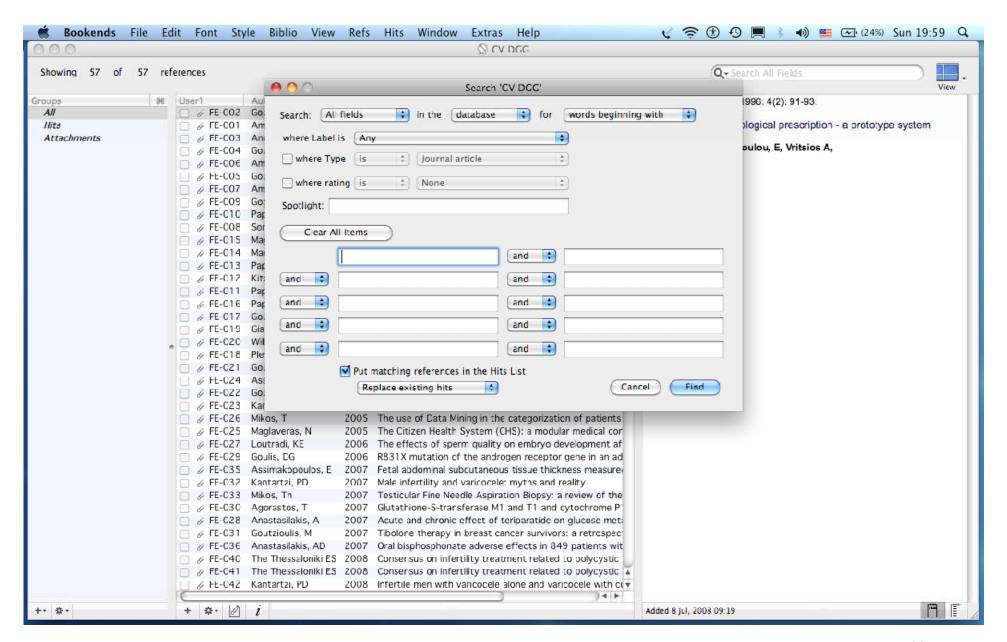


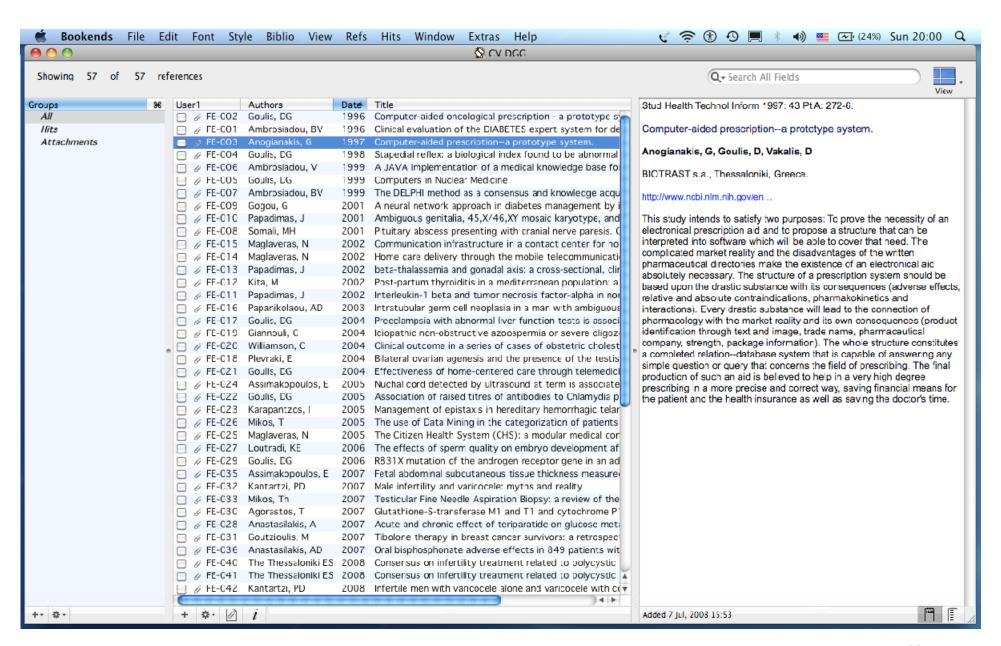


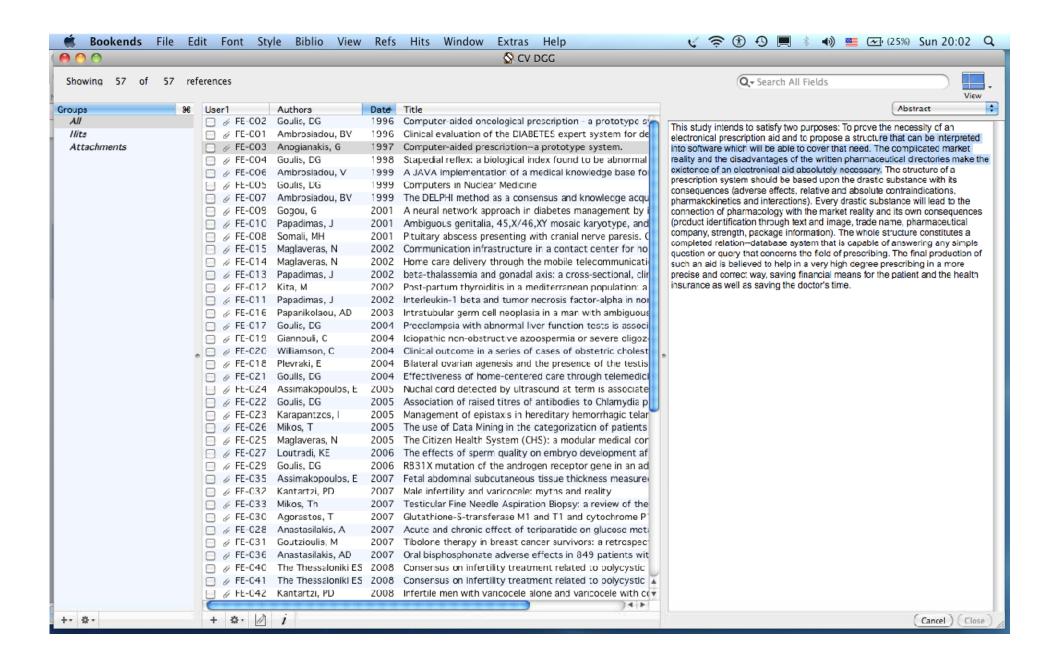


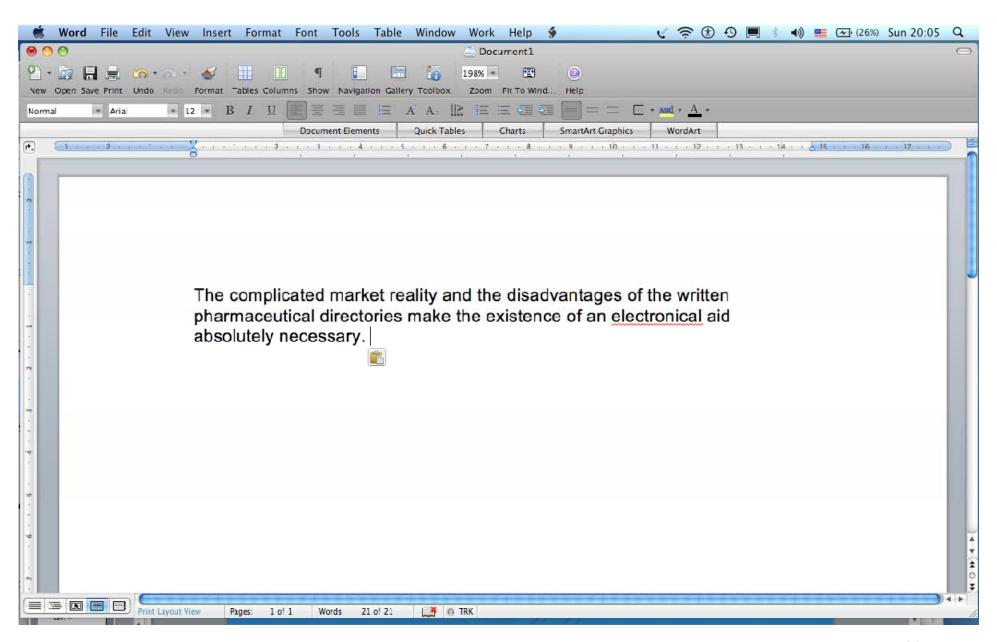


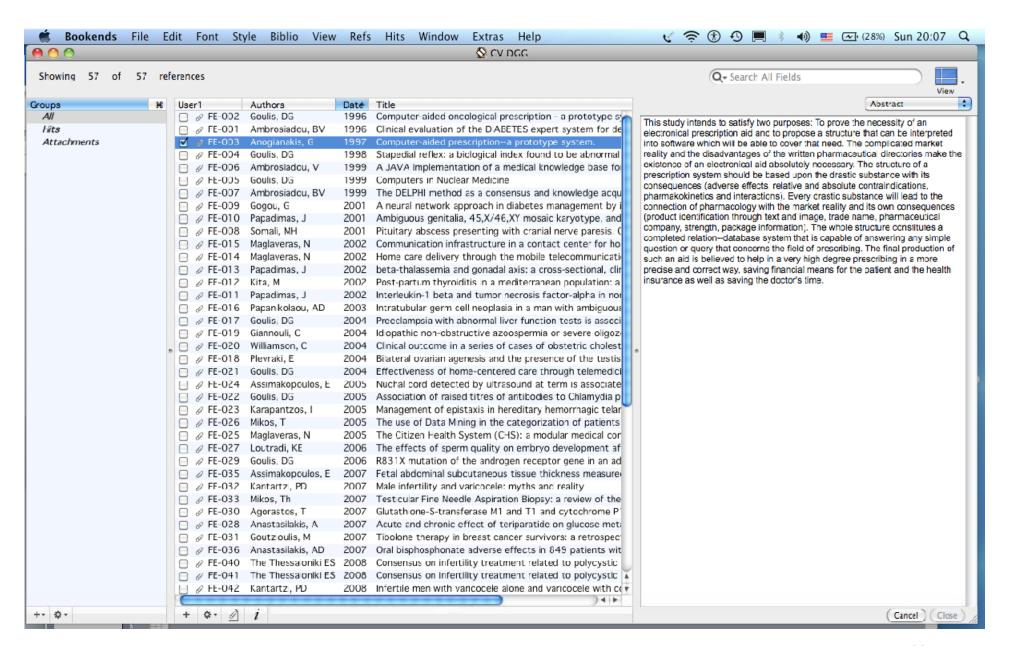


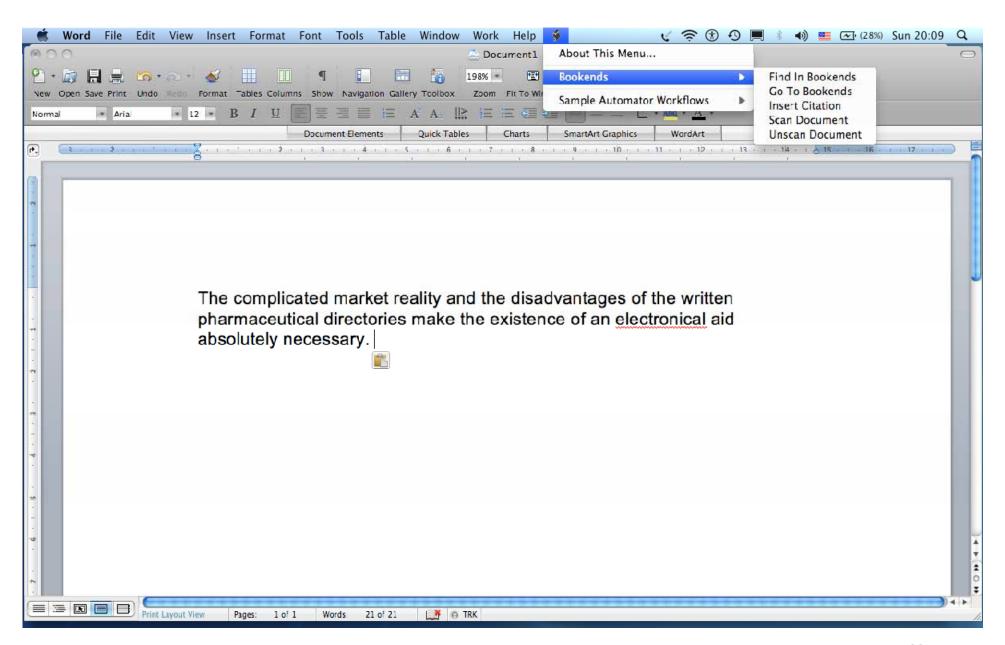


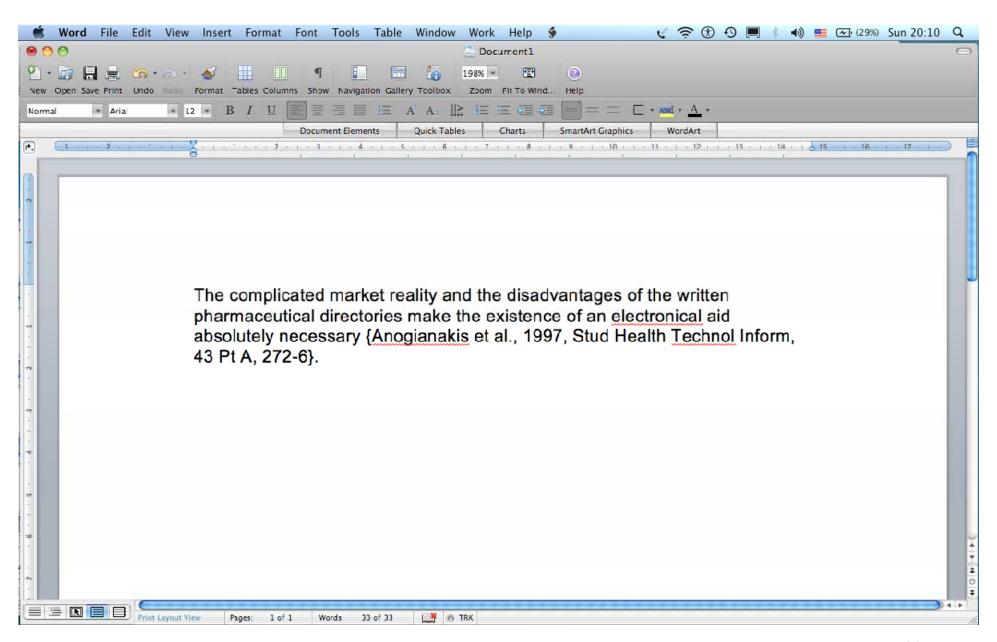


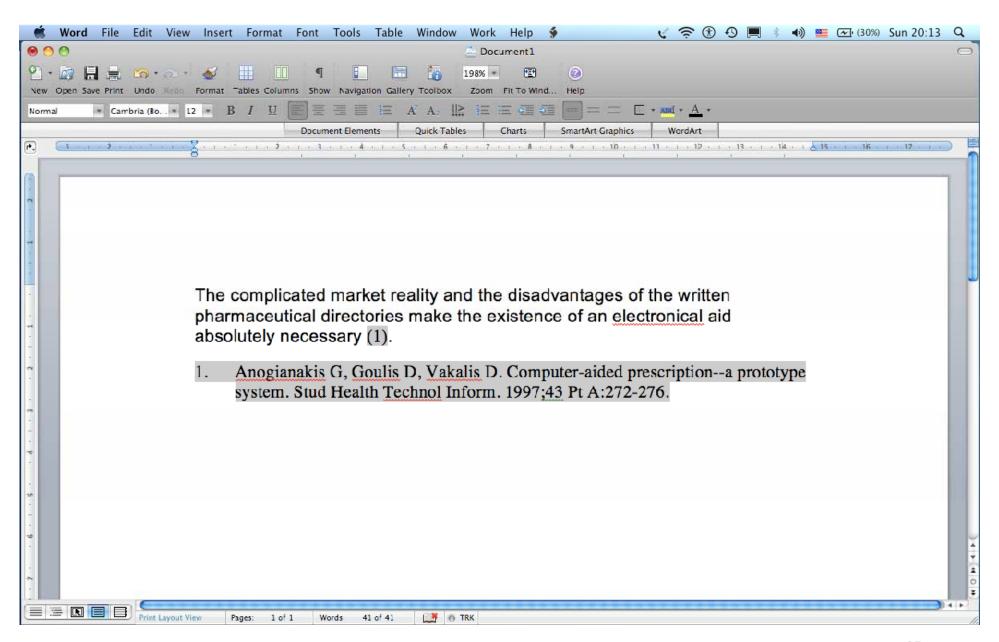


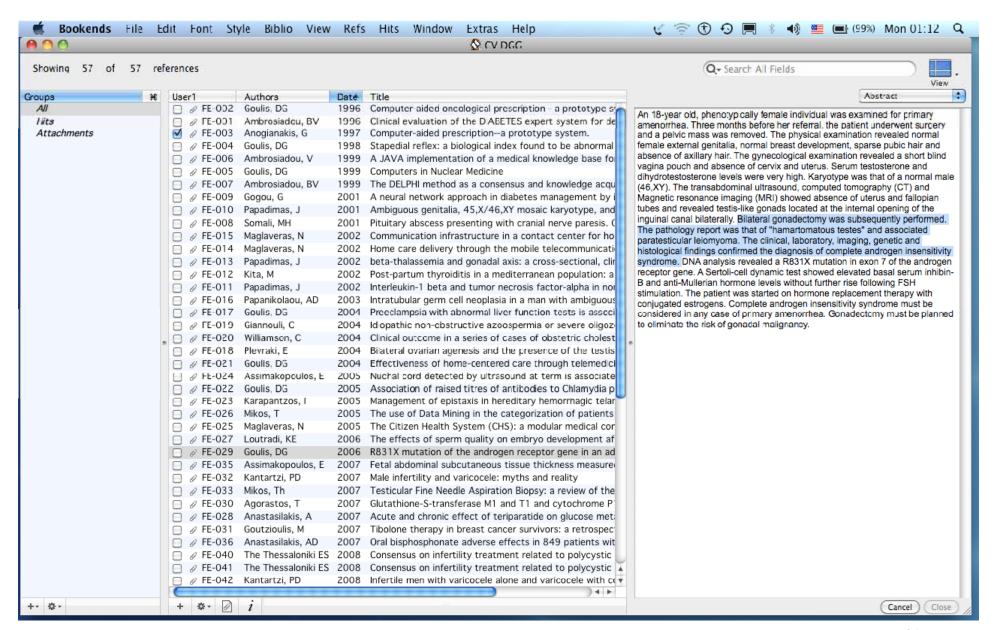


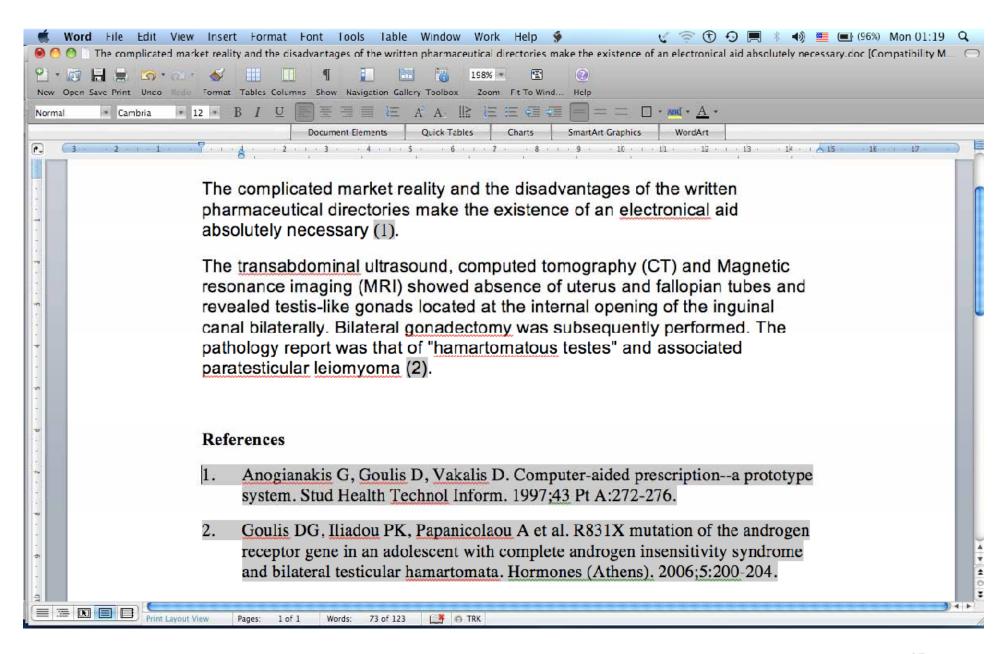


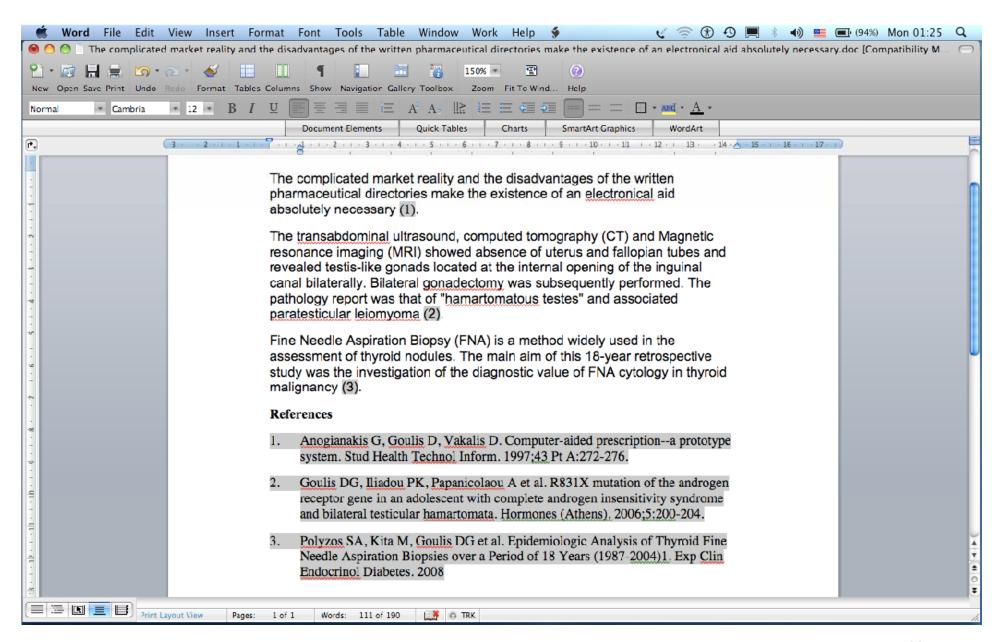


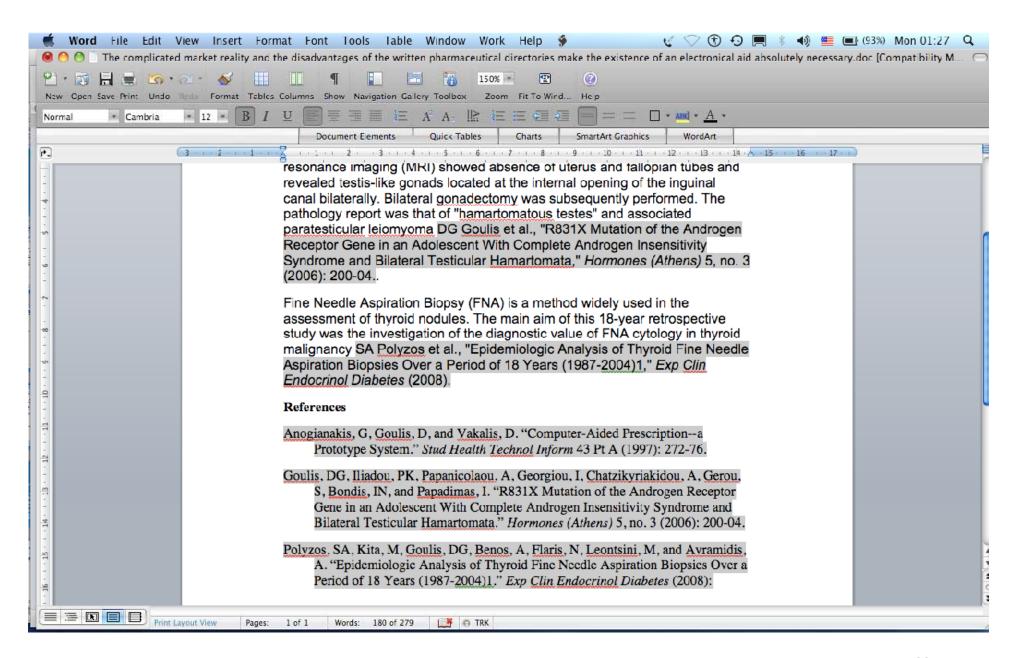


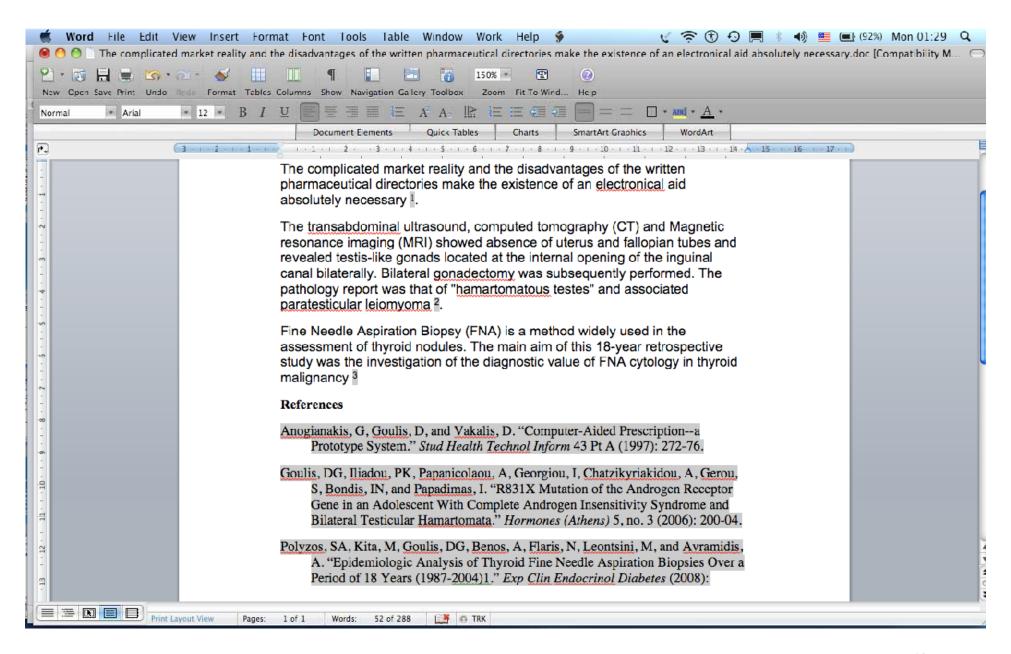


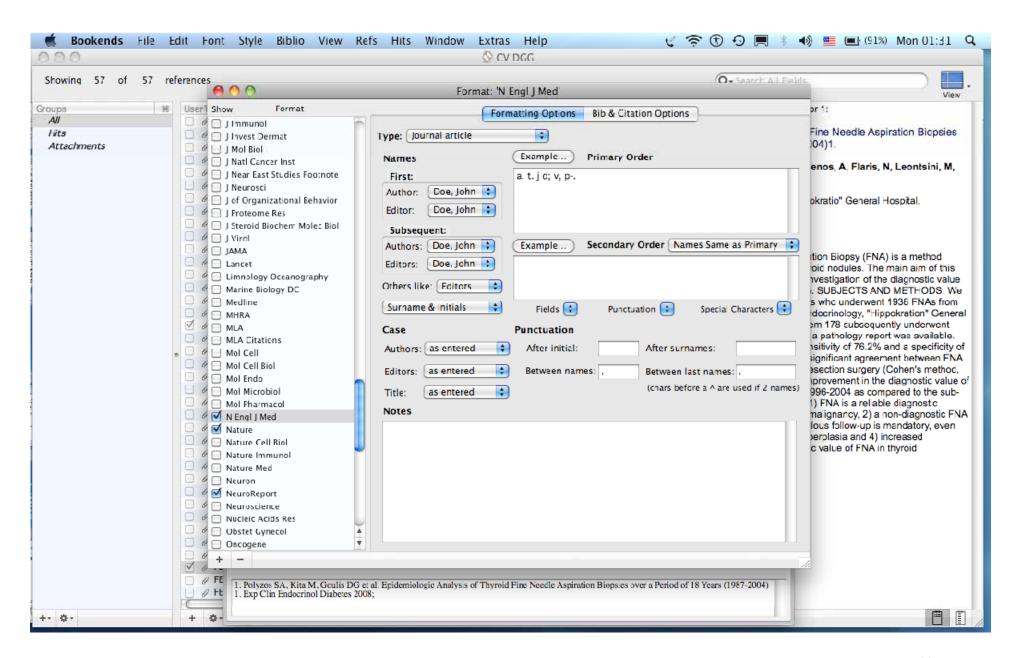


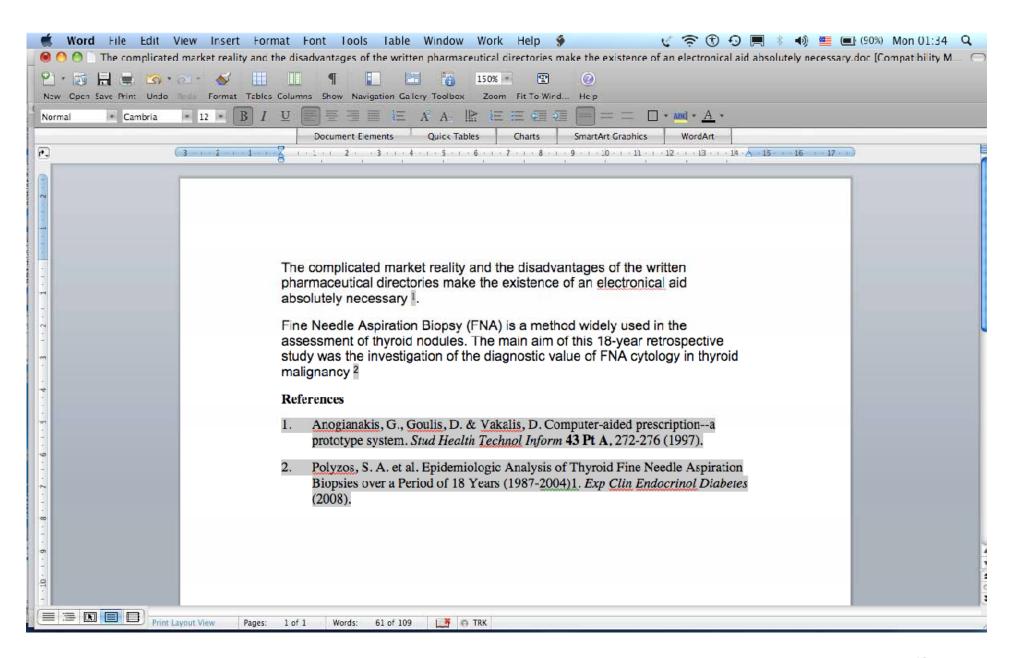


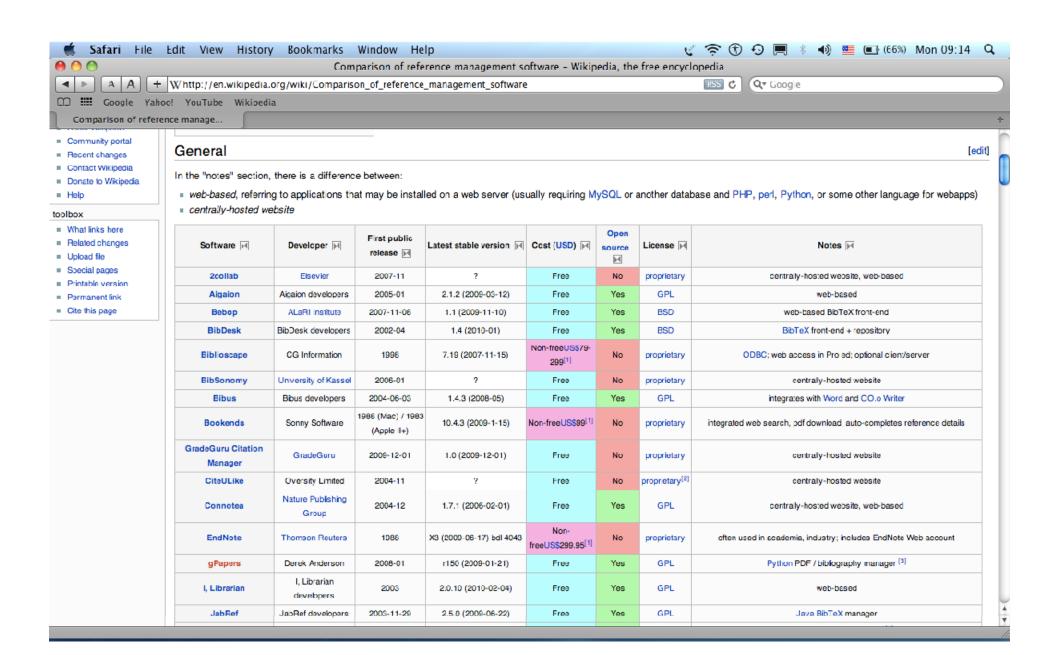


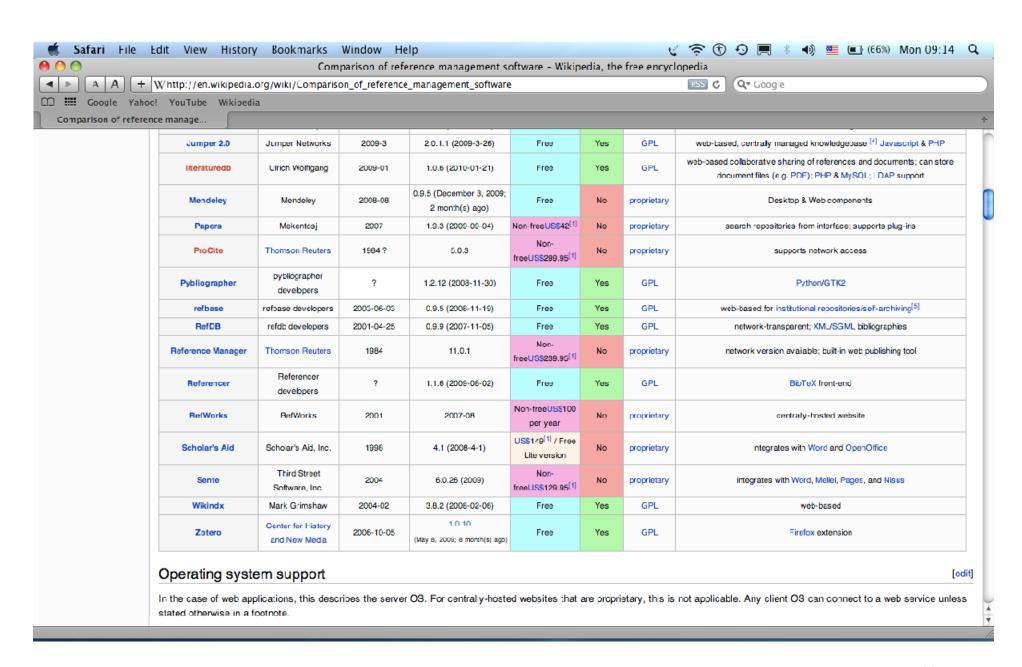


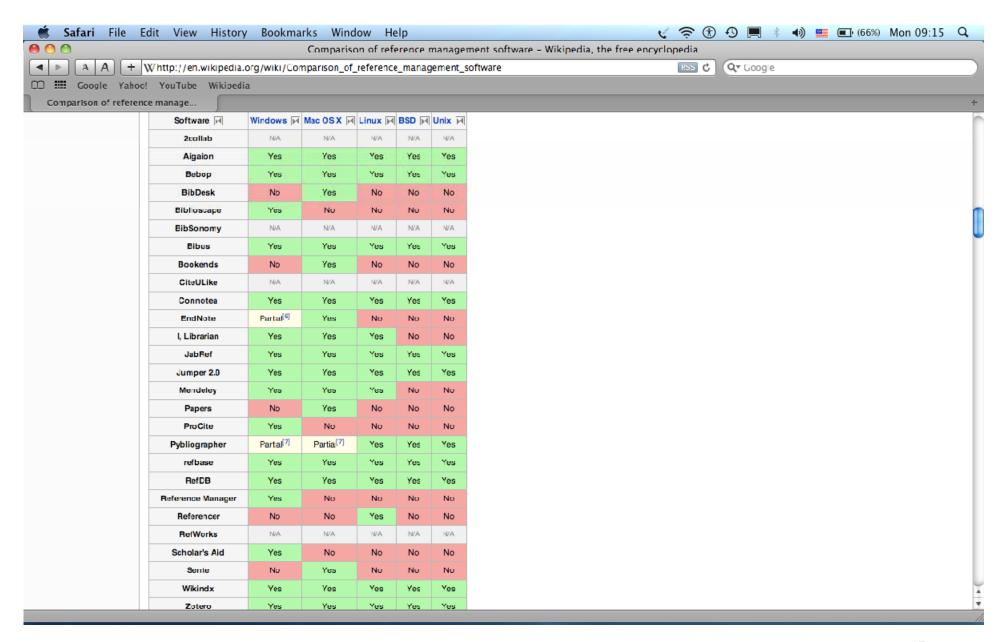


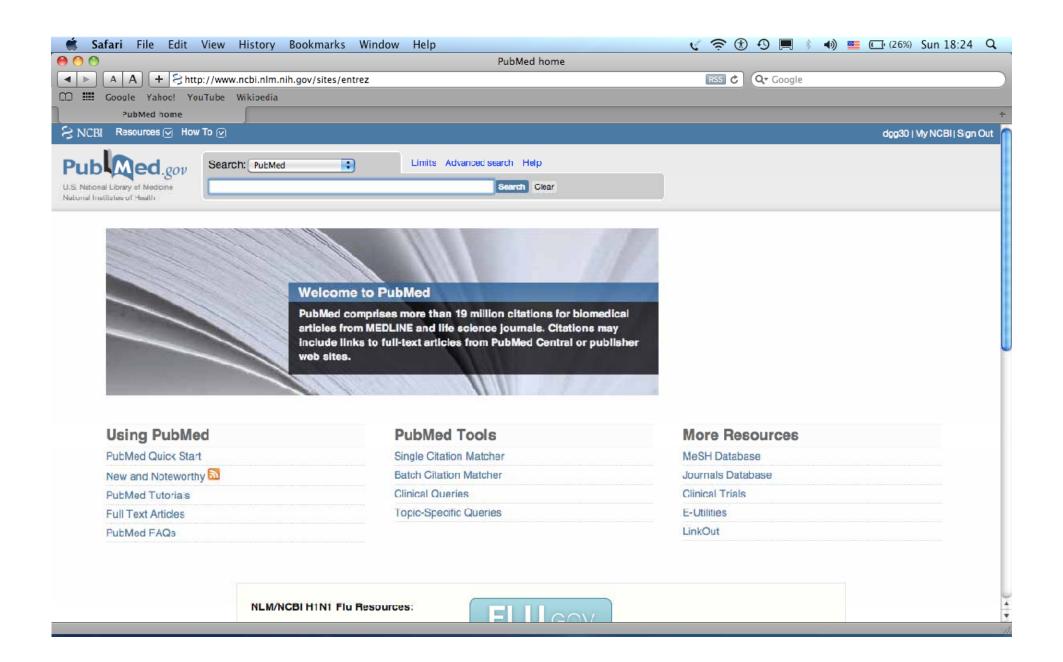


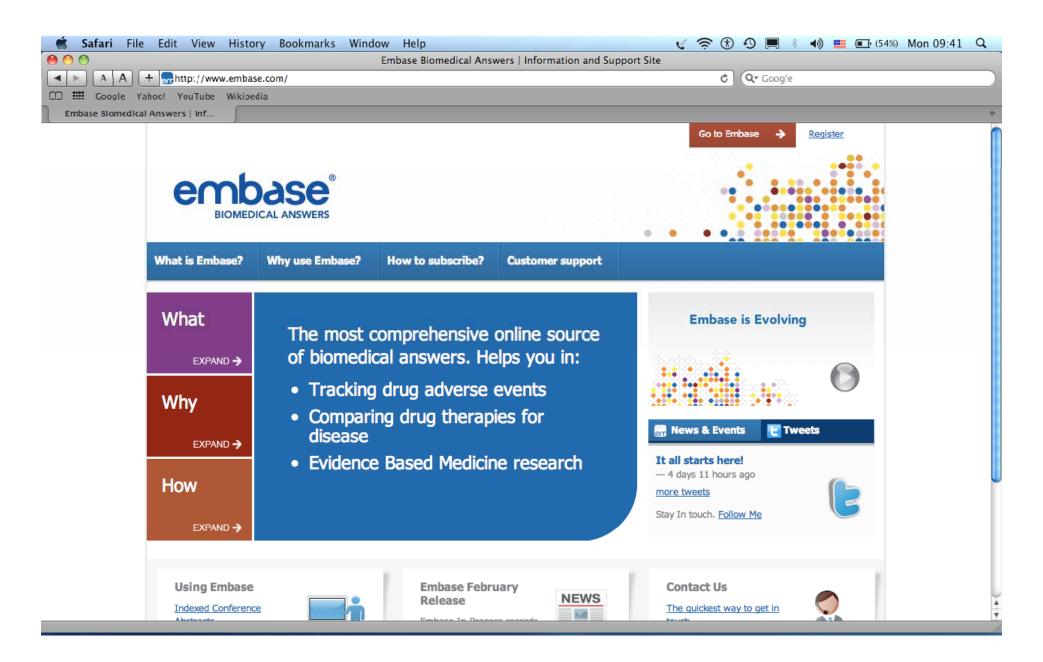


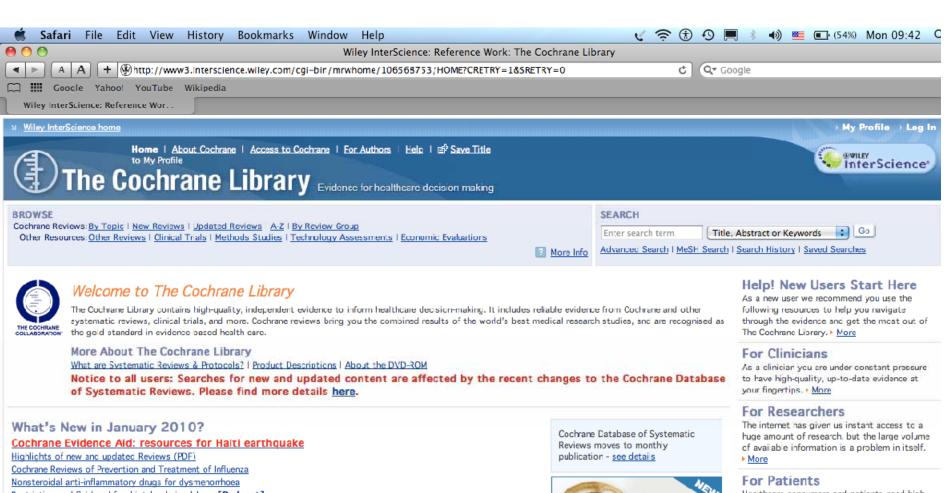












Restricting oral fluid and food intake during labour [Podcast]

Fluoride toothpastes of different concentrations for preventing dental caries in children and adolescents [Podcast]

Interventions for preventing falls in older people in nursing care facilities and hospitals

Long-term opioid management for chronic noncancer pain [Podcast]

Reducing uncertainties about the effects of chemoradiotherapy for cervical cancer: individual patient data meta-analysis [Podcast]

Treadmill training for patients with Parkinson's disease [Podcast]

Motivational interviewing for smoking cessation

Continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSII) versus multiple insulin injections for type 1 diabetes mellitus [Podcast]

Interventions for acute otitis externa

Visual feedback of individuals' medical imaging results for changing health behaviour



Healthcare consumers and patients need highcuality evidence about the effectiveness of treatments. • More

For Policy Makers

As a policy maker or healthcare manager you are a generalist in search of high-quality information across a broad range of issues.

More

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS | CONTACT ICMJE

SEARCH

GO

About ICMJE

Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts (URM)

Journals Following URM

Updates & Editorials

Archives

External Links

Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Ethical Considerations in the Conduct and Reporting of Research: Conflicts of Interest

Public trust in the peer-review process and the credibility of published articles depends in part on how well conflict of interest is handled during writing, peer review, and editorial decision making. Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author's institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions (such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties). These relationships vary from being negligible to having great potential for influencing judgment. Not all relationships represent true conflict of interest. On the other hand, the potential for conflict of interest can exist regardless of whether an individual believes that the relationship affects his or her scientific judgment. Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, and paid expert testimony) are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and of science itself. However, conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships, academic competition, and intellectual passion.

All participants in the peer-review and publication process must disclose all relationships that could be viewed as potential conflicts of interest. Disclosure of such relationships is also important in connection with editorials and review articles, because it can be more difficult to detect bias in these types of publications than in reports of original research. Editors may use information disclosed in conflict-of-interest and financial-interest statements as a basis for editorial decisions. Editors should publish this information if they believe it is important in judging the manuscript.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Related to Individual Authors' Commitments

When authors submit a manuscript, whether an article or a letter, they are responsible for disclosing all financial and personal relationships that might bias their work. To prevent ambiguity, authors must state explicitly whether potential conflicts do or do not exist. Authors should do so in the manuscript on a conflict-of-interest notification page that follows the title page, providing additional detail, if necessary, in a cover letter that accompanies the manuscript. (See Section IV. A. 3. Conflict-of-Interest Disclosure.) The ICMJE developed a uniform disclosure form that ICMJE member journals piloted in 2009. The second version of the form is now available. Other journals are welcome to adopt this form.

Authors should identify individuals who provide writing or other assistance and disclose the funding source for this assistance.

Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts (URM)

Statement of Purpose

- * About the URM
- * Potential Users
- * How to Use the URM

Ethical Considerations

- * Authorship and Contributorship
- Editorship
- Peer Review
- * Conflicts of Interest
- Privacy and Confidentiality
- * <u>Protection of Human</u> <u>Subjects and Animals in</u> Research

Publishing and Editorial Issues

- Obligation to Publish
 Negative Studies
- Corrections, Retractions, and "Expressions of Concern"
- * Copyright
- * Overlapping Publications
- * Correspondence
- Supplements, Theme Issues, and Special Series
- Electronic Publishing
- ' Advertising
- Medical Journals and the General Media
- Obligation to Register
 Clinical Trials

Definition

 Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author's institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions

Synonyms:

- o dual commitments
- competing interests
- o competing loyalties

Author point of view

- Not all relationships represent true conflict of interest.
- The potential for conflict of interest can exist regardless of whether an individual believes that the relationship affects his or her scientific judgment.

 All participants in the peer-review and publication process must disclose all relationships that could be viewed as potential conflicts of interest.

Editor point of view

 Financial relationships are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors and of science itself.

 Conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships, academic competition and intellectual passion.

 Editors should publish this information if they believe it is important in judging the manuscript.



Instructions

The purpose of this form is to provide readers of your manuscript with information about your other interests that could influence how they receive and understand your work. The form is designed to be completed electronically and stored electronically. It contains programming that allows appropriate data display. Each author should submit a separate form and is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the submitted information. The form is in four parts.

Identifying information.

Enter your full name. If you are NOT the corresponding author please check the box 'no" and a space to enter the name of the corresponding author in the space that appears. Provide the requested manuscript information. Double-check the manuscript number and enter it.

The work under consideration for publication.

This section asks for information about the work that you have submitted for publication. The time frame for this reporting is that of the work itself, from the initial conception and planning to the present. The requested information is about resources that you received, either directly or indirectly (via your institution), to enable you to complete the work. Checking "No" means that you did the work without receiving any financial support from any third party — that is, the work was supported by funds from the same institution that pays your salary and that institution did not receive third-party funds with which to pay you. If you or your institution received funds from a third party to support the work, such as a government granting agency, charitable foundation or commercial sponsor, check "Yes". Then complete the appropriate boxes to indicate the type of support and whether the payment went to you, or to your institution, or both.

3. Relevant financial activities outside the submitted work.

This section asks about your financial relationships with entities in the bio-medical arena that could be perceived to influence, or that give the appearance of potentially influencing, what you wrote in the submitted work. You should disclose interactions with ANY entity that could be considered broadly relevant to the work. For example, if your article is about testing an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist in lung cancer, you should report all associations with entities pursuing diagnostic or therapeutic strategies in cancer in general, not just in the area of EGFR or lung cancer.

Report all sources of revenue paid (or promised to be paid) directly to you or your institution on your behalf over the 36 months prior to submission of the work. This should include all monies from sources with relevance to the submitted work, not just monies from the entity that sponsored the research. Please note that your interactions with the work's sponsor that are outside the submitted work should also be listed here. If there is any question, it is usually better to disclose a relationship than not to do so.

For grants you have received for work outside the submitted work, you should disclose support ONLY from entities that could be perceived to be affected financially by the published work, such as drug companies, or foundations supported by entities that could be perceived to have a financial stake in the outcome. Public funding sources, such as government agencies, charitable foundations or academic institutions, need not be disclosed. For example, if a government agency sponsored a study in which you have been involved and drugs were provided by a pharmaceutical company, you need only list the pharmaceutical company.

Other relationships.

Use this section to report other relationships or activities that readers could perceive to have influenced, or that give the appearance of potentially influencing, what you wrote in the submitted work.



Section 1.	identifying Information							
1. Given Name (First Name)		2. Surname (Last Name)	3. Effective Date (07-August-2008)					
4. Are you the co	rresponding author?	Yes No						
5. Manuscript Titl	e							
6. Manuscript Ide	ntifying Number (if you l	know it)						

Section 2. The Work Under Consideration for Publication

Did you or your institution at any time receive payment or services from a third party for any aspect of the submitted work (including but not limited to grants, data monitoring board, study design, manuscript preparation, statistical analysis, etc...)?

Complete each row by checking "No" or providing the requested information. If you have more than one relationship click the "Add" button to add a row. Excess rows can be removed by clicking the "X" button.

The Work Under Consideration for Publication						
Туре	No	Money Paid to You	Money to Your Institution*	Name of Entity	Comments**	
1. Grant						×
						ADD
2. Consulting fee or honorarium						×
						ADD
Support for travel to meetings for the study or other purposes						×
						ADD
 Fees for participation in review activities such as data monitoring boards, statistical analysis, end point committees, and the like 						×
						ADD
Payment for writing or reviewing the manuscript						×
						ADD
 Provision of writing assistance, medicines, equipment, or administrative support 						×



The Work Under Consideration for Publication							
Туре	No	Paid	Money to Your Institution*	Name of Entity	Comments**		
						ADD	
7. Other						×	
						ADD	

Section 3. Relevant financial activities outside the submitted work.

Place a check in the appropriate boxes in the table to indicate whether you have financial relationships (regardless of amount of compensation) with entities as described in the instructions. Use one line for each entity, add as many lines as you need by clicking the "Add +" box. You should report relationships that were present during the 36 months prior to submission.

Complete each row by checking "No" or providing the requested information. If you have more than one relationship click the "Add" button to add a row. Excess rows can be removed by clicking the "X" button.

	No	Money Paid to You	Money to Your Institution*	Entity	Comments	
1. Board membership						×
						AD
2. Consultancy						×
						AD
3. Employment						×
						AD
4. Expert testimony						×
						AD
Grants/grants pending						×
						AD
Payment for lectures including service on speakers bureaus						×
						AD
 Payment for manuscript preparation 						×

^{*} This means money that your institution received for your efforts on this study.

^{**} Use this section to provide any needed explanation.



Relevant financial activities outside the submitted work							
Type of Relationship (in alphabetical order)	No	Money Paid to You	Money to Your Institution*	Entity	Comments		
						ADD	
Patents (planned, pending or issued)						×	
						ADD	
9. Royalties						×	
						ADD	
 Payment for development of educational presentations 						×	
			_			ADD	
11. Stock/stock options						×	
						ADD	
 Travel/accommodations/ meeting expenses unrelated to activities listed** 							
						ADD	
 Other (err on the side of full disclosure) 						×	
* This means money that your institution received for your efforts.							
** For example, if you report a consultancy above there is no need to report travel related to that consultancy on this line.							
Section 4. Other relationsi	nips						
Are there other relationships or activities that readers could perceive to have influenced, or that give the appearance of potentially influencing, what you wrote in the submitted work?							
No other relationships/conditions/circumstances that present a potential conflict of interest							
Yes, the following relationships/conditions/circumstances are present (explain below):							
At the time of manuscript acceptance, journals will ask authors to confirm and, if necessary, update their disclosure statements. On occasion, journals may ask authors to disclose further information about reported relationships.							

No competing interests

All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form and declare:

- no support from any organisation for the submitted work;
- no financial relationships with any organisations that might have an interest in the submitted work in the previous 3 years;
- no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

Grant funding for research but no other competing interest

All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form and declare:

- all authors had financial support from ABC Company for the submitted work;
- no financial relationships with any organisations that might have an interest in the submitted work in the previous 3 years;
- no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

Mixed

All authors have completed the Unified Competing Interest form and declare:

- •financial support for the submitted work from ABC Company;
- AB has received research grants and honorariums from XYZ company, BF has been paid for developing and delivering educational presentations for BBB Company, DF does consultancy of HHH and VVV companies;
- •AB chairs the BAA guideline committee on disease Y, BF is a member of the Royal College of Physicians' guideline committee on gastroenterology.

Further reading

- R Smith: Beyond conflict of interest. BMJ 1998, 317:291-292
- R Smith: Making progress with competing interests.
 BMJ 2002, 325:1375-1376
- CD DeAngelis, PB Fontanarosa, A Flanagin: Reporting financial conflicts of interest and relationships between investigators and research sponsors. JAMA 2001, 286:89-9
- K Morin, H Rakatansky, FA Riddick Jr, LJ Morse, JM O'Bannon 3rd, MS Goldrich, P Ray, M Weiss, RM Sade, MA Spillman: Managing conflicts of interest in the conduct of clinical trials. JAMA 2002, 287:78-84

Completing the paper

Introduction

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Competing interests

Abstract and Title

Abstract

Background / Aim

last paragraph of "Introduction"

Materials and Methods

one paragraph synopsis

Results

first paragraph of "Discussion"

Conclusions

last paragraph of "Discussion"

ESHRE suggestion

Background / Aim

- setting, objective, primary outcome
- PICO question

Methods

design, patients, setting, intervention, analysis type

Results

- "numbers": subjects, outcomes
- confidence intervals, absolute numbers, NNT

Conclusions

clinical implication, primary weakness

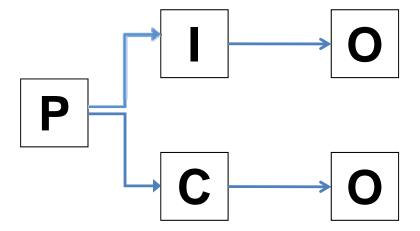
PICO question

Population / Problem / Patients

Intervention

Comparator

Outcome



PICO question

OBJECTIVE. To compare the efficacy of multidose medroxyprogesterone acetate and a multidose monophasic combined oral contraceptive (OC) for hemodynamically stable women with non-gestational, acute uterine bleeding. (26 words)

OBJECTIVE. Among hemodynamically stable women with non-gestational acute uterine bleeding, does multidose medroxyprogesterone acetate compared with multidose monophasic combined oral contraceptive (OC) increase the likelihood that bleeding will stop in 28 days? (32 words)

human reproduction

ORIGINAL ARTICLE Reproductive genetics

Incorrect DNA methylation of the DAZL promoter CpG island associates with defective human sperm[†]

Paulo Navarro-Costa ^{1,2,3,*}, Paulo Nogueira ^{4,5}, Marta Carvalho ⁶, Fernanda Leal ⁶, Isabel Cordeiro ⁶, Carlos Calhaz-Jorge ⁶, João Gonçalves ³, and Carlos E. Plancha ²

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Submitted on March 23, 2010; resubmitted on July 5, 2010; accepted on July 7, 2010

BACKGROUND: Successful gametogenesis requires the establishment of an appropriate epigenetic state in developing germ cells. Nevertheless, an association between abnormal spermatogenesis and epigenetic disturbances in germline-specific genes remains to be demonstrated.

METHODS: In this study, the DNA methylation pattern of the promoter CpG island (CGI) of two germline regulator genes—DAZL and CAZ, was characterized by bisulphite genomic sequencing in quality-fractioned ejaculated sperm populations from normozoospermic (NZ) and oligoasthenoteratozocspermic (OAT) men.

RESULTS: OAT patients display increased methylation defects in the DAZL promoter CGI when compared with NZ controls. Such differences are recorded when analyzing sperm fractions enriched either in normal or defective germ cells (P < 0.001 in both cases). Significant differences in DNA methylation profiles are also observable when comparing the qualitatively distinct germ cell fractions inside the NZ and OAT groups (P = 0.003 and P = 0.007, respectively). Contrastingly, the unmethylation pattern of the DAZ promoter CGI remains correctly established in all experimental groups.

CONCLUSIONS: An association between disrupted DNA methylation of a key spermatogenesis gene and abnormal human sperm is described here for the first time. These results suggest that incorrect epigenetic marks in germline genes may be correlated with male gametogenic defects.

Key words: male infertility / spermatogenesis / epigenetic: / DAZ gene family / DNA methylation

RESEARCH



Recurrence of hyperemesis gravidarum across generations: population based cohort study

Åse Vikanes, PhD student, 1 Rolv Skjærven, professor, 12 Andrej M Gribovski, professor, 345 Nina Gunnes, research fellow, 1 Sri Vangen, senior scientist and consultant, 14 Per Magnus, professor, 17

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Correspondence to: A Vilanes sourigification registrato

Che tids are 69\$ 2010;340::2050 doi:10.1136/birt.c2050

ABSTRACT

Objective To estimate the risk of hyperenesis gravidarum (hyperenesis) according to whether the daughters and sons under study were born after pregnancies complicated by hyperenesis.

Design Population based cohort study.

Setting Registry data from Norway.

Participants Linked generational data from the medical birth registry of Norway (1967-2006): 544 087 units of mother and childbearing daughter and 399 777 units of mother and child producing son.

Main outcome measure Hyperemests in daughters in mother and childbearing daughter units and hyperemests in female partners of sons in mother and child producing son units.

Results Daughters who were born ofter a pregnency complicated by hyperemesis had a 3% risk of having hyperemesis in their own pregnancy, while women who were born after an unaffected pregnancy had a risk of 1.1% (unadjusted odds ratio 2.9, 95% confidence. interval 2.4 to 3.6). Female partners of sons who were burn after progresnokes complicated by hyperaments had a risk of 1.2% (1.0, 0.7 to 1.6). Daughters from after a presnancy not complicated by hyperemesis had an increased risk of the condition if the mother had hyperemeals in a previous or subsequent programmy (3.2) (1.6 to 6.4) if hyperemesis had occurred in one of the mother's previous presnancies and 3.7 (1.5 to 9.1) if it had occurred in a later programmy). Adjustment for maternal age at childbirth, period of birth, and parity did not change the estimates. Restrictions to firstborns didnot influence the results.

Conclusions. Hypersments gravidenum is more abougly influenced by the maternal genotype than the fetal genotype, though environmental influences along the maternal line cannot be excluded as contributing factors. outcomes such as low birth weight and preterm birth. ** The astiology is unknown. ** A study using the medical birth registry of Norway found that the risk of hyperemeats in a woman's second pregnancy was 15.2% if hyperemeats had occurred in the first, compared with only 0.7% if it had not occurred. For women with hyperemeats in the first pregnancy, the risk of hyperemeats in the second pregnancy was 10.9% after a change of partner, while it was 16.0% if the partner remained the same. These findings suggest that there snight be a genetic aspect to hyperemeats, possibly involving both maternal and fetal genes, although environmental factors cannot be ruled out.

To extend our understanding of the setiology of this condition we examined the risk of hyperemeans according to whether or not the women and men under study were born after pregnancies complicated by hyperemeans. In addition, we estimated the risk of hyperemeans in women born after pregnancies and complicated by hyperemeans but where their mothers had hyperemeans in a previous or later pregnancy.

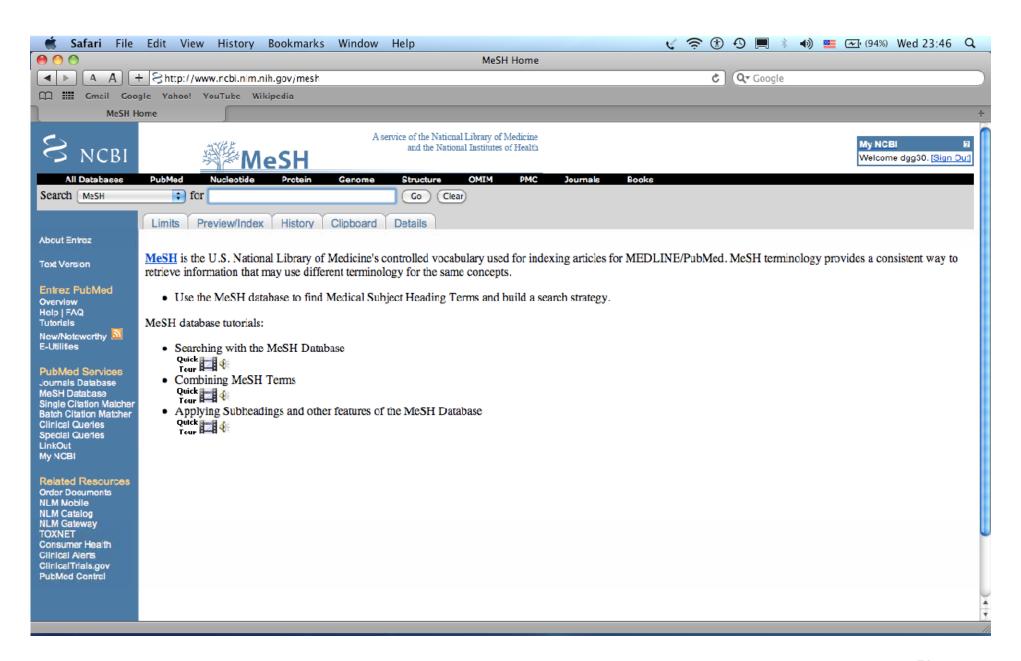
SETTIODS

Population under study

The medical birth registry is a population based, mandatory registry of all hirths in Norway and contains data from 1967 to the present, providing an opportunity to study the occurrence of hirth outcomes across generations. ²⁰⁻²⁸ The midwife or physician attending the birth fills in a standardised from wife demographic data on the purents, maternal health before and during pregnancy, complications and interventions during delivery, and the condition of the newborn. An antennal card is completed for all pregnant women at the first routine examination in terroracy, normally early in the first trimester. All

Keywords

- Identify the way you want to be located
- MeSH terms



Box 6.3 Developing a title in four steps (after Lilleyman, 1998)⁵

- An epidemiological geographically based study of the quantity and effects of ionising radiation received by male employees of a nuclear reprocessing plant and male residents working elsewhere in the same vicinity shows an increased risk of childhood leukaemia in the children of nuclear workers only
- 2 An epidemiological study of the links between the radiation received by male employees of a nuclear reprocessing plant and other local residents and childhood leukaemia
- 3 Relation between working at and living near a nuclear reprocessing plant and childhood leukaemia
- 4 "Nuclear reprocessing, radiation exposure, and childhood leukaemia: an epidemiological study"

Title – basics aspects

Nouns

- necessary entities
- connection

Subtitle

- study type
- sample size

Title – basics aspects

Editorial check

- number of words
- no abbreviations

Author check

- concise: every word must add something
- precise: neither wide nor narrow

Title – advanced aspects

- Neutral
 - o Comparison of A vs. B ...
- Affirmative
 - A is better than B ...
- Interrogative
 - o Is A better than B?
- "Non-medical" phrasing
 - Apples and Bananas ...

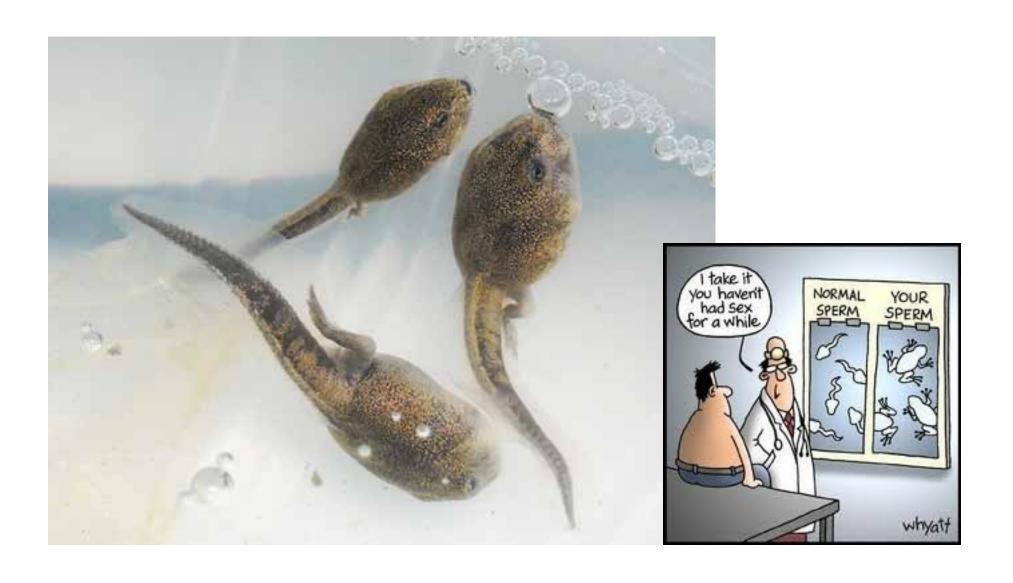
A	Andrology
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_	Rod T. Mitchell, Philippa T.K. Saunders, Andrew J. Childs, Claire Cassidy-Kojima, Richard A. Anderson, W. Hamish B. Wallace, Chris J.H. Kelnar, and Richard M. Sharpe Xenografting of human fetal testis tissue: a new approach to study fetal testis development and germ cell differentiation Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2405-2414 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq183 » Abstract » FREE Full Text (HTML) » Full Text (PDF) OPEN ACCESS ((4)) EX-NO
	R. John Aitken, Geoffry N. De Iuliis, Jane M. Finnie, Andrew Hedges, and Robert I. McLachlan Analysis of the relationships between oxidative stress, DNA damage and sperm vitality in a patient population: development of diagnostic criteria Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2415-2426 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq214 » Abstract » Full Text (HTML) » Full Text (PDF) » Permissions
	El-Sayed A. Mohamed, Won-Hee Song, Shin-Ae Oh, Yoo-Jin Park, Young-Ah You, Sangmi Lee, Ji-Young Choi, Young-Ju Kim, Inho Jo, and Myung-Geol Pang The transgenerational impact of benzo(a)pyrene on murine male fertility Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2427-2433 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq205 » Abstract » Full Text (HTML) » Full Text (PDF) » Permissions
A]	Early pregnancy
	K.T. Barnhart, M.D. Sammel, D. Appleby, M. Rausch, T. Molinaro, B. Van Calster, E. Kirk, G. Condous, S. Van Huffel, D. Timmerman, and T. Bourne Does a prediction model for pregnancy of unknown location developed in the UK validate on a US population? Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2434-2440 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq217
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	S. Tartakover-Matalon, A. Mizrahi, G. Epstein, A. Shneifi, L. Drucker, M. Pomeranz, A. Fishman, J. Radnay, and M. Lishner Breast cancer characteristics are modified by first trimester human placenta: <i>in vitro</i> co-culture study Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2441-2454 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq227
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Psychology and counselling Inge W.H. van Empel, Johanna W.M. Aarts, Ben J. Cohlen, Dana A. Huppelschoten, Joop S.E. Laven, Willianne L.D.M. Nelen, and Jan A.M. Kremer Measuring patient-centredness, the neglected outcome in fertility care: a random multicentre validation study Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2516-2526 doi:10.1093/humrep/deg219 *Abstract *Full Text (HTML) *Full Text (PDF) *Supplementary Data *Permissions L. Blake, P. Casey, J. Readings, V. Jadva, and S. Golombok 'Daddy ran out of tadpoles': how parents tell their children that they are donor conceived, and what their 7-year-olds understand Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2527-2534 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq208 *Abstract *Full Text (HTML) *Full Text (PDF) *Permissions V. Söderström-Anttila, M. Sälevaara, and A.M. Suikkari Increasing openness in oocyte donation families regarding disclosure over 15 years Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2535-2542 doi:10.1093/humrep/deg194 *Abstract *Full Text (HTML) *Full Text (PDF) *Permissions Gwendolyn P. Quinn, Susan T. Vadaparampil, Cheryl A. Miree, Ji-Hyun Lee, Xiuhua Zhac, Susan Friedman, Susan Yi, and James Mayer High risk men's perceptions of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2543-2550 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq207 » Abstract » Full Text (HTML) » Full Text (PDF) » Supplementary Data » Permissions Reproductive biology Christina Körbel, Michael D. Menger, and Matthias W. Laschke Size and spatial orientation of uterine tissue transplants on the peritoneum crucially determine the growth and cyst formation of endometriosis-like lesions in mice Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2551-2558 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq201 *Abstract *Full Text (HTML) *Full Text (PDF) *Permissions E.L. Chambers, R.G. Gosden, C. Yap, and H.M. Picton In situ identification of follicles in ovarian cortex as a tool for quantifying follicle density, viability and developmental potential in strategies to preserve female fertility Hum. Reprod. (2010) 25(10): 2559-2568 doi:10.1093/humrep/deq192



Completing the paper

Introduction

Discussion

References

Competing interests

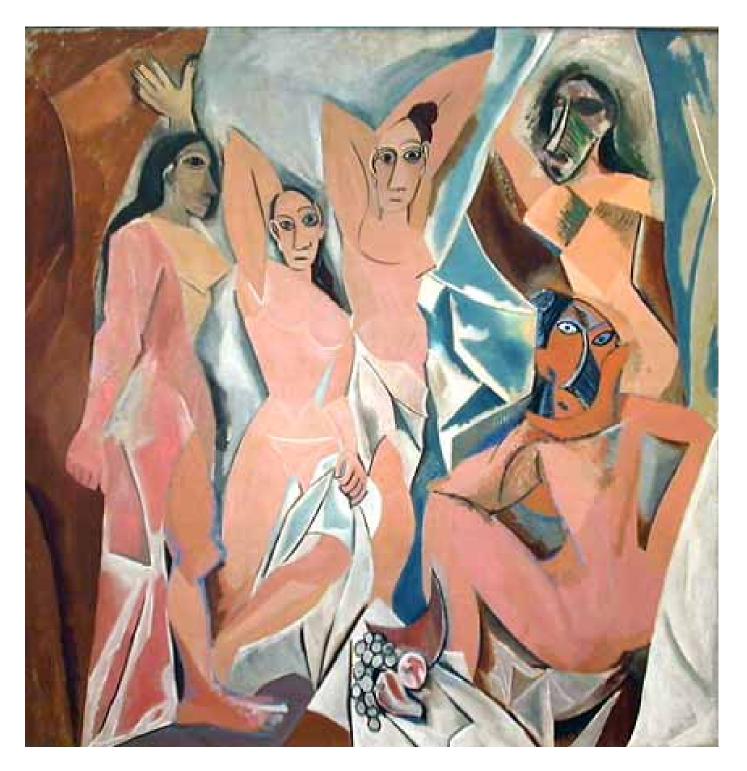
Abstract and Title



Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn (1606-1669)

The Night Watch (1642)

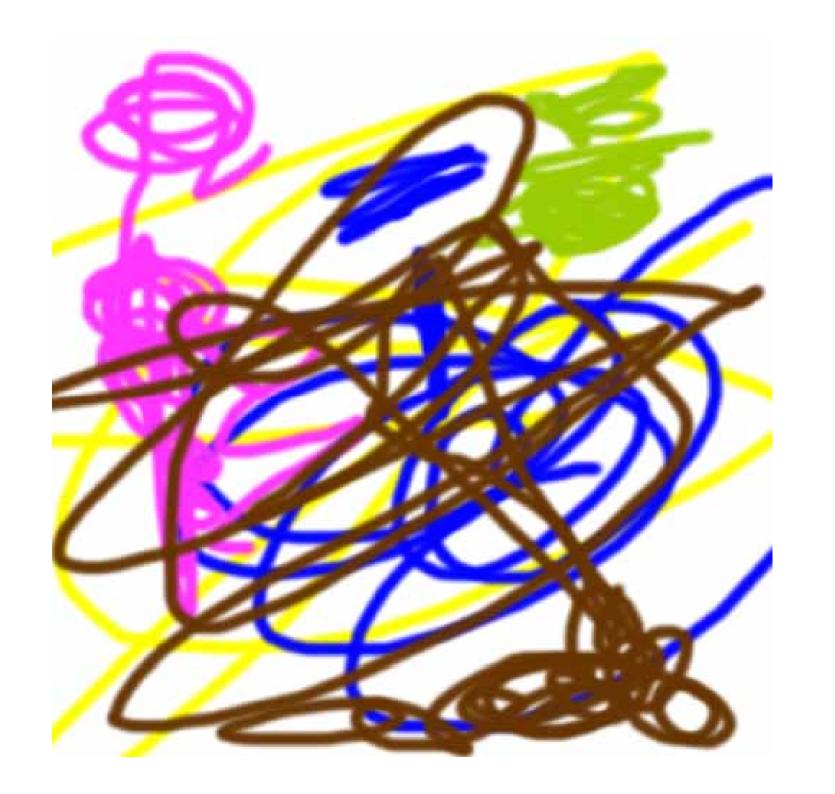
Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam



Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

Les demoiselles d' Avignon (1907)

Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), New York

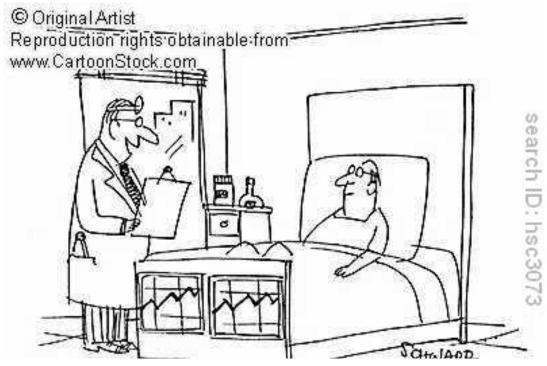


Dimitrios Goulis (1966-)

ESHRE campus (2010)

Ingredients of a good paper

- An interesting and clear question
- A valid attempt to get a clear answer



There could be a medical journal article here. Your hospital chart and your investment portfolio are exactly the same.